

[PUBLIC PROPERTY.]

JOURNAL

Of the Senate of the State of Florida at the Third Session of the Legislature, begun and held at the Capitol in the City of Tallahassee, in the State of Florida, on Tuesday the fourth day of January A. D., 1870, being the day fixed by the Constitution of the State of Florida for the meeting of the Legislature.

The Senate convened in regular session.

The roll being called, the following Senators answered to their names :

Messrs. Bradwell, Crawford, Cruse, Hillyer, Kendrick, Meacham, McCaskill, Pearce, Smith, Vaughan, Walls, and Wentworth—12.

Absent—12.

A message from the Assembly was received to the purport that no quorum was present in that body.

The Lieutenant-Governor in the chair declared that no quorum was present, and the Senate, on motion, of Mr. Wentworth, adjourned to 10 A. M., to-morrow.

WEDNESDAY, January 5th, 1870—10 A. M.,

The Senate convened in conformity to adjournment.

The Lieutenant-Governor in the chair.

Roll being called the following Senators answered to their names :

Mr. President, Messrs. Bradwell, Crawford, Cruse, Ginn, Henderson, Hillyer, Katzenberg, Kendrick, Krimminger, Meacham, McCaskill, Smith, Smithson, Underwood, Vaughan, Walls, Weeks and Wentworth—18.

On motion of Mr. Smith a committee was appointed to inform the Assembly that the Senate has organized and is prepared for business.

Messrs. Smith, Henderson and Walls were appointed, performed the duty and were discharged.

A committee from the Assembly reported that body as organized and is ready for the transaction of business.

On motion of Mr. Katzenberg a joint committee was appointed to wait on His Excellency to inform him that the Legislature has organized and prepared to receive any message or instruction he may be pleased to communicate.

Messrs. Katzenberg and McCaskill were appointed on said committee.

The committee reported that they performed their duty and that the Governor will communicate with the two Houses of the Legislature at 12 M, to-day.

Mr. Meacham presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That in order to sustain the dignity of the Senate, if any member of the Senate comes in this chamber drunk, he or they shall be expelled;

Which on motion of Mr. Wentworth was laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Smith, the Senate adjourned to five minutes before 12 M.

FIVE MINUTES TO TWELVE, M.

The Senate convened, in accordance to adjournment at five minutes before twelve M.—a quorum present, and proceeded to the Assembly Room, on the invitation of a committee from that body, to hear the message of His Excellency the Governor.

On motion of Mr. Meacham a committee of five was appointed, viz: Messrs Meacham, Harris, Cox, Greeno and Purman, to wait upon the Governor, and inform him, that the Legislature is prepared to receive any message he may have to present to them.

On motion of Mr. Wentworth, a committee was appointed, consisting of Messrs Wentworth, McCaskill and Butler, to invite the Cabinet officers, the members of the Judiciary and the officers of the army, at present in the State, to take seats within the bar of the Legislature.

On motion of Mr. Raney the reporters of the newspapers were invited to seats within the bar.

At twelve M. the above appointed committee introduced the Governor, who delivered the following message.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Gentlemen of the Legislature:

I congratulate you on the favorable auspices under which you again assemble to legislate upon the interests of the Commonwealth. During no period in the history of the State has there been more marked improvement and general prosperity than in the year just passed, and never have the laws been more generally and efficiently executed. In several counties organized bands of lawless men have conspired to overawe the civil authorities, and many acts of violence have occurred. But these have been incidental to the State in all its past history, and arise less, perhaps, from special enmity to the present form of government than from opposition to the restraints of law in general.

When we consider what has been accomplished towards the establishment of equal laws and the acknowledgment of equal rights, within the brief time since Republican government has been inaugurated, I think we find little cause for complaint, and less cause to reflect upon either the form of government or its official exponents. The Chief Executive and Judicial Departments of the government have been tested in a manner unparalleled in the history of civil government, and have stood that test in such a way as to afford assurance of future integrity and to command the respect of the people.

Every weak point in the new Constitution has been taken advantage of, by parties who contributed to the formation of that instrument, to bring dishonor upon the administration and the State. Conspiracies have been formed to secure the control of the financial and railroad policy of the State in the interest of corrupt men, and to render the government subservient to the pecuniary aggrandizement of a few at the expense of the best interests of the State and people. As the representatives of these interests—many of you for the first time admitted

to the rights of freemen—you have thus far resisted these extraordinary efforts to mislead, intimidate, or subsidize you from the path of duty, and you have preserved the State from the incubus of a corrupt and corrupting power which has fastened itself upon so many of the States now struggling to rise from the ruins of war.

We received the high trust now held by us, with the State desolated by seven years of anarchy and misrule, with an empty treasury, with six hundred thousand dollars acknowledged debt and a much larger amount repudiated and hanging like a cloud upon our financial escutcheon, with bonds dishonored by years of neglected interest, with a school fund robbed of its last dollar to aid in war upon the republic, with a railroad system half completed, bankrupted, and at the mercy of an adjoining State, with revenue laws inadequate to the current expenses of the government and which contemplated no payment of interest upon the State debt—with no schools or school system, no benevolent institutions, no alms-houses, no penitentiary, and scarce a jail.

Such was the inheritance bequeathed to us by the fortunes of war, and under such incumbrances we were required to establish and maintain a Republican government under which master and slave—whose relations had changed from the results of the war—were to yield obedience to the same law and be entitled to the same privileges.

STATE FINANCES.

At your first session you authorized an issue of three hundred thousand dollars in bonds, and placed them at my disposal for the purpose of paying off the floating debt. I disposed of seventy-one thousand dollars, and discharged sixty-two thousand, seven hundred dollars of that debt, but withheld the attempt to dispose of the bonds in open market until a basis could be laid for a State credit, in the enactment of a proper revenue law under the new Constitution.

At your second session you authorized an additional issue of two hundred thousand, and placed them, with the remaining two hundred and twenty-nine thousand, at the disposal of the Comptroller. Both acts restricted the sale to a minimum of sev-

enty-five cents. On the 11th March last, I negotiated in Washington a sale of the entire four hundred and twenty-nine thousand to one of the first banking houses in the country, within the restriction, payable upon delivery of the bonds in New York, the last two hundred thousand of which had yet to be issued. The Comptroller refused to recognize this negotiation for reasons known to himself and indicated in his report to the late special session.

Had this negotiation been perfected our floating debt would have been funded, our dishonored bonds appreciated, the further issue of treasury certificates obviated, our State expenses largely reduced, and our bonds among the most valuable securities of the country.

It is the first duty of the State to provide for the payment of all its outstanding obligations, no matter by whom or on what account these were incurred. The school fund was appropriated by the rebel State government, it must be restored by the loyal State, and a new tax levied to meet it. Three hundred thousand dollars additional debt was bequeathed us by the old government, this must be paid as sacredly as if incurred by the present. In addition to these are heavy obligations upon the Internal Improvement Fund for interest on railroad bonds, which must be discharged. There are repudiated obligations of the old Territorial government which hang as a cloud over our State credit; debts assumed without due authority by a Territorial Legislature, and for the benefit of a few speculators who were enriched thereby, leaving a burden to be discharged, or a dishonor to be borne, by a people who received no benefit therefrom. There are county obligations assumed in behalf of the development of the—State debts which are a burden too heavy to be borne, and yet which cannot be thrown off.

I would have all these incumbrances and every other, promptly, courageously, patriotically met, and steps taken to redeem the State integrity and establish its credit and honor.

It is true that those who incurred and received the benefit of many of these obligations will complain of the burden of taxation and denounce the present government for the follies of the past. Still we cannot afford to bequeath to our successors an

inheritance of ignominy, nor suffer this fair State to longer rest under the imputation of repudiation or dishonesty.

I beg leave to call your attention further, in connection with the matter of finances, to section 18, Article XVI., of the Constitution. It declares that each county and incorporated city shall make provision for the support of its own officers, subject to such regulations as may be prescribed by law. This section, in my opinion, was intended to relieve the State Treasury of the expenses incurred by sheriffs, county judges, clerks of courts, justices of the peace and other officers in the transaction of public business, and to provide that the counties should pay such expenses. If it does not mean this I am at a loss to divine its object. My impression is that all the charges and fees of county officers, except in private suits, are properly due from the counties, and that they are not legally chargeable against the State. Up to the present time the practice has been to pay these expenses out of the State Treasury, but I respectfully submit that such practice ought to cease, as being unwarranted by the Constitution. Whether other legislation may be necessary to provide the manner of auditing and paying the fees of the county officers, will be determined by yourselves upon an examination of the laws now in force. This provision of the Constitution properly observed will greatly relieve the State Treasury. The claims of county officers for fees may be examined with greater care by the county auditor and the county commissioners in the several counties than by the Comptroller, who is enabled to judge of the justice of a claim solely by means of written statements submitted to him in connection therewith.

The late hour at which I received the reports of the Comptroller and Treasurer preclude my presenting a complete statement of the financial condition of the State. Sufficient is shown, however, to establish the fact that it could not well be worse. But neither of these reports nor both combined convey an adequate idea of the true condition of the Treasury, as no attempt is made to show the amount of unpaid interest on the old bonds of the State; nor is there any exhibit of the resources.

These reports place the State debt at \$805,870.40, but in fact it is much greater. I find it thus:

Bonded debt of January 1, 1869,	\$578,045 08
Viz.: Seven per cent. bonds, 1856,	\$220,000 00
Seven per cent. bonds in School and	
Seminary Fund,	262,045 08
Seven per cent. bonds in Internal	
Improvement Fund,	66,000 00
Eight per cent. bonds Constitution-	
al Convention,	30,000 00—\$ 578,045 08
Of this there was paid, bonds of 1867, the past	
year,	25,000 00

Leaving of bonded debt of 1869,	\$553,045 08
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To this must be added the accumulated interest on the \$220,000 7 per cent. bonds of 1856.

This interest is not stated anywhere, and from the reports would appear as paid, but I am called upon to pay back interest on \$132,000 of these bonds now held by Indian Trust Fund at Washington,

73,360 00

And it is fair to assume that the remaining \$78,000 of these bonds of 1856 bear accumulated interest in the same manner since 1861—9 years,

49,140 00

Then, admitting that the interest on bonds in the School and Internal Improvement Fund has been paid, we have interest on Convention bonds 1 year at 8 per cent.,

2,400 00

Add new bonds sold,

76,000 00

Amount of outstanding Treasury warrants and certificates,

151,825 32

Amount due on hypothecated bonds,

105,985 80

And we have for State debt,	\$1,011,756 20
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If we are compelled to add to this the amount of the bonds hypothecated and understood to be forfeited, it will then add,

\$318,014 20

If the further amount is added of the sum claimed of the Comptroller by C. D. Willard as agent for negotiating the bonds not sold, and for which suit is pending,

25,000 00

We shall then have a grand total of State debt of \$1,354,770 40

But assuming the debt at \$1,011,756.20, we have to provide the present year for the payment, upon the supposition that all

past dues are to be met, (which they never were by the old government,) as follows:

Accumulated interest as above stated, - -	\$122,500 00
Warrants and certificates outstanding, - -	151,825 32
To redeem hypothecated bonds, - - -	105,985 80
Convention bonds and interest, - - -	32,400 00
Interest on \$523,045.08 bonds, at 7 per cent. -	38,713 15
" " 76,000 bonds at 6 per cent. - -	4,560 00
Total floating debt, - - - - -	\$455,984 27
Add for expenses of State government and contingencies, - - - - -	\$200,000 00
For repairs Capitol and addition to Penitentiary, - - -	50,000 00
Total for 1870, - - - - -	\$705,984 27

Now to meet this what are our resources? The Comptroller gives none, except to partially state the revenue for 1869, a portion of which has been received. It may be safe to assume that we shall realize from the collections of past years toward meeting the expenses of present . . . \$200,000 00

For licenses, auction tax, commissions, &c. . .	10,000 00
" and due from Ordnance department for arms. .	14,850 00
From sale of \$427,000 6 per cent. Bonds at 75c. .	320,250 00
Total resources.	\$545,100 00

Leaving to be supplied by extraordinary means . \$160,884 27

Now it will not suffice to charge our present financial condition to the incompetency of the assessors and collectors, as is done by the Comptroller and Treasurer, nor will it relieve us to complain of the form of government under which we live, or of the salaries allowed under that government. The law, which I vainly sought to change to conform to the Constitution, and not the officers, are responsible for the "weakening of our resources from taxation." It is impossible to obtain a fair and uniform valuation under the law as it has stood. By the law enacted at the special session, which goes into operation the present year, our resources from taxation upon the same basis of valuation will be largely enhanced.

The State has been going beyond its income in expenditure every year since the war. Its resources were never made avail-

able, its obligations were never discharged. Its assessors and collectors were more incompetent and inefficient than the officers of to-day, and their returns were less prompt. It will not do to point for example to an antecedent government which never met its current expenses nor paid the interest upon its debt.

The new government was inaugurated with a different purpose, and it must not be diverted from that purpose by its enemies, nor through fear of being charged with being expensive. An *efficient* government is the only government for which the people should be taxed. Our Constitution requires that we levy sufficient tax to meet our current expenses and "pay the interest on the public debt." For nine years this interest has been suffered to accumulate. It is time that it was paid. How is this to be done and our other obligations to be discharged?—This is the question to be met by you and by you determined. The officers whose business it is to submit a plan have failed to do so.

As I have done heretofore, so I repeat now. The further issue of warrants and treasury certificates should cease and a cash basis be established. If this cannot be done, a temporary issue of treasury notes for general circulation, if admissible under the Federal Constitution, may be resorted to. An issue of \$100,000 or perhaps \$200,000 for circulation in the State would be a local convenience, and a relief to the Treasury, but it should be well guarded and under such restrictions as will preclude fraud and corruption.

I most heartily concur in the policy of a general relief from political disability—as is suggested in the report of the Treasurer—of every man, of whatever party proclivities; and, as always heretofore, since the accession of the present State Government, so, in the future, I shall continue to urge upon the general Government the policy of a generous amnesty, and shall always cordially welcome back to citizenship every man who has the good of the State at heart.

But, while I have always felt the performance of my Constitutional duty, of making nominations to office, to be exceedingly difficult and embarrassing, and have rejoiced that the Constitution has equally divided the responsibility between the Senate and myself; I am ready to admit that my own expectations

in nominating to office, and those of the Senate in confirming, have, in some cases, been disappointed by the inaction of ill disposed officers in some instances, and their incompetence in others. But I have always stood ready, in all cases of inaction and malfeasance in office, to exercise my prerogative duty of removal, however disagreeable to my own feelings. And although it is gratifying to find, in the Treasurer's report, so complete a refutation of the hitherto prevalent charge of undue favor to men who are not Republicans, I am not willing to join in the Treasurer's admission that the insufficiency of the revenue is attributable to the impossibility of selecting upright and competent men, from the Republican ranks, to fill the offices connected therewith.

The failure of the effort to negotiate a sale of the State bonds, within the limit prescribed by law, is a matter much to be regretted; for such sale would have relieved the pressing necessities of the State, and such failure must tend to the depreciation of the State credit; and I fully agree with the Treasurer in saying that "there is no reason why our securities should not command a better price than those of any other Southern State."

What ground there may be for the allegation, in the report of the Comptroller, that the negotiation of the bonds failed "in consequence of the constant rumor of corruption," I am not able to say, as the negotiation of the bonds was, by express enactment, intrusted entirely to the Comptroller, and, in conformity with his wishes, I was expressly excluded therefrom.

But such a charge, in a formal report by the officer specially charged with so important a negotiation, is of too great importance to be neglected; it deserves and I trust, will receive, at your hands, a most searching investigation.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

The office of Secretary of State under the new Constitution, from the fact that nearly all the officers of the State and counties are appointed, is charged with sufficient duty to require the constant service of an assistant. I recommend that authority be granted the Secretary to employ an assistant, to be paid either by fees or salary, and that he be charged with the duty of taking

care of the State Library. The office has been admirably conducted for the past year, and I invite attention to the suggestions for further reforms in the report herewith submitted.

The late Secretary, George J. Alden, received for commissions, as appears by the records of the office, \$3,134, of which only \$1,850 was ever paid to the Treasury. Afterwards the Legislature appropriated \$900 on some claim presented by him for services as Secretary of State. I asked the Comptroller to withhold the payment to apply on the money retained by him, but it was not done, and Mr. Alden stands a defaulter to the amount of \$1,284, as appears on record in the Secretary's office.

IMMIGRATION.

The able and interesting report of the Commissioner of Immigration herewith submitted is commended to your special attention, and I recommend that 2,000 copies be ordered printed for general circulation. The amount of labor performed by this officer during the past year has exceeded that of almost any other State officer, and no department has been conducted more advantageously to the State. Through the pamphlets and information circulated from this office an interest has been awakened in all the Northern States that will bring to the State large accessions of population and capital, and add greatly to its wealth and resources.

STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The leading agriculturists and planters of the State have organized a State Agricultural Society, at the head of which stands the late Chief-Justice DuPont, which is one of the most important auxiliaries of State advancement. Its transactions, reports and essays are worthy of preservation and publication at State expense, and I would recommend that, in connection with the annual report of the Commissioner of Immigration these be annually published, and at least one thousand volumes be furnished the society for distribution among its members.

PUBLIC LANDS.

From the report of the Surveyor General it will be seen that 22,105 80-100 acres of land have been disposed of the past year.

What amount of money has been received for this does not appear, as the Treasurer has made no mention of it in his annual report.

I invite attention to the suggestions of the Surveyor General. In my judgment, the State lands should only be sold in limited quantities, for actual settlement. In all dispositions of the swamp and overflowed lands, drainage should be the first consideration. The grants to H. L. Hart, for the purpose of improving the navigation of the Ocklawaha and the lakes connecting therewith, and opening a canal to the Withlacoochee, and to the Southern Inland Navigation Company, for the connecting the waters of the St. Johns with Indian river and Biscayne Bay, are in pursuance of this idea.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

Nearly a year was lost in inaugurating our new system of common schools, but within the last six months the people have taken hold of the matter in earnest, and, through the agency of the local superintendents and the popular demand for education, more than 200 schools have been organized, and 7,000 pupils admitted. The State is under great obligations for the aid afforded in this work by the Freedmen's Bureau at Washington, which has built many fine school buildings, and, through its efficient Superintendent, General Gile, introduced many competent teachers, and stimulated an interest among the freedmen and friends of popular education. Eighty-seven school buildings are now furnished the State by the Bureau.

The manner in which the people and property holders in the different counties, without distinction of party, have responded, in taxes and general attention to this subject, is in the highest degree creditable, and in gratifying contrast to the spirit formerly manifested against free schools subsisted by taxation upon the property.

The late hour at which the State Superintendent submitted his annual report has precluded my availing myself of any suggestions he may have given, and I lay the paper before you as received, for your consideration.

STATE PENITENTIARY.

The lax administration of criminal law and the large accumulation of crime, previous to the inauguration of the new Constitution and the penitentiary system, has contributed to a rapid filling up of our State prison, and makes an immediate demand upon you for attention to the necessities of that institution.

The organization as a military institution is inconvenient and inconsistent with the spirit of our government. I recommend that the law be changed and made to conform to that of other States for the regulation of similar institutions. It has been as economically managed as possible under the circumstances. When cells and proper safeguards are introduced it may be made self-sustaining and secure for the confinement of criminals. At present it requires a heavy guard, and escape is comparatively easy.

There are ninety-four convicts now in the prison, and the Board of Public Institutions have contracted the labor of fifty or more of them for three years at a price deemed advantageous. I recommend that ten hours instead of eight be fixed as a day's work for the prisoners. The report of the Adjutant-General will suggest such improvements as the experience of the past year has sanctioned.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

Our State Constitution as a whole, is deemed one of the best in the Union, and contains many provisions which should be preserved through all time, but it is discovered that there are in it some sections which should be modified or altogether abrogated. One of these, to which I have heretofore asked your attention, is Section 27 of Article XVI. It provides that all persons who as alien enemies of the Confederacy under the sequestration acts of the Confederate Congress, and residing in this State at the time of the adoption of the Constitution, had property sequestered and sold by the Confederate authorities, may recover by suit against this State all the damages they thus sustained by the sale and detention of their property, and interest at six per cent. from the time the owner was so deprived of his property, and the amount recovered shall be

paid in lands of the State. The amount of recovery is to be determined by a judge of the court, without the intervention of a jury. One singular feature of this provision is, that it makes no difference where the parties sustaining such losses resided at the time of sustaining the losses, nor whether he ever resided or had any property in this State before the adoption of the Constitution; his losses may have occurred in Maryland, or Virginia, or Texas, yet if he resided here in May, 1868, the State of Florida is thus required to give him enough of its property to make good his losses, and the oral testimony of witnesses or of the party himself is sufficient to establish his claim. And it is also a peculiar feature of this section, that if any loyal person residing in Florida sustained such losses, he can get nothing unless he continued to reside here at the time specified. This discrimination and the other features of the section, have led evil disposed persons to suggest that the provision was framed for the purpose of indemnifying particular individuals at the expense of the State, to the exclusion and prejudice of other persons equally deserving of relief.

I have been unable to discover any good reason for any provision of the kind, or that upon any sound principle this State should be taxed, either directly or indirectly, to make good the losses of any class of persons sustained on account of the conduct of other and irresponsible persons. I, therefore, again urge that the section referred to be abrogated in the manner provided by the Constitution.

I also recommend that the Constitution be amended by providing that the number of terms of the Supreme Court, and the time of holding the same, may be changed by the Legislature. The October and April terms as now appointed in Section 4, Article VI, occur while the circuit courts are in session in every circuit, and it thus becomes inconvenient and practically almost impossible for parties having causes in the Supreme Court to have them properly attended to at a proper time.

There is an almost universal complaint among parties who are so unfortunate as to be involved in suits, and among attorneys, and by the circuit and county judges, against Section 13, Article VI, which provides that in all trials in the circuit and

county courts the evidence shall be reduced to writing by the clerk and read over to and signed by the witnesses. It is found that compliance with this requirement hinders and delays the proceedings of the courts to such an extent, that it is impossible to complete the business of the courts within the time allotted to them before the commencement of terms of the circuit courts in other counties; that it is oppressively expensive to parties; that it increases the public expenses by prolonging the terms of both courts; and that these and other objections are not compensated by any benefit growing out of its enforcement. There can be no reasonable objection to the repeal of this section. It is supposed that in nineteen out of twenty of the suits tried, the testimony taken under it is not again examined for any purpose after it is filed. This matter should be entirely regulated by rules of the courts. The judges are competent to determine the manner of preserving testimony, and in what cases it may be necessary to do so.

I also recommend that the offices of Comptroller and Treasurer be consolidated; the salary attached to the office of Adjutant-General be stricken out and left to the Legislature; the office of Commissioner of Immigration dispensed with after five years; the salary of Lieutenant-Governor be abolished, and he be paid as President of the Senate; the Legislature be paid a per diem; the judicial circuits be reduced to five, and \$500 be added to each salary.

REPEAL OF THE INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT LAW.

I would call your attention to the "Act to provide for and encourage a liberal system of Internal Improvement in this State," and would respectfully recommend the repeal of the same. For while I cordially approve the principle which led to its passage, if in circumstances that would enable the State to secure the object aimed at, I believe that its provisions are such, and the manner in which the fund is sought to be created, as are well calculated to mislead the public and the private beneficiaries under it.

The act of the Thirty-first Congress, passed September 28, 1850, grants to the State of Florida, all the unsold swamp and overflowed lands within her territorial limits, under certain re-

strictions, to wit: That the proceeds thereof, whether from sale, or direct appropriation in kind, shall be applied exclusively, so far as necessary, to reclaiming said lands by means of levees and drains. Under these restrictions, to render such lands fit for cultivation, they were subject to the disposal of the Legislature.

The Legislature of 1855 vested the title to these, and the Internal Improvement lands proper, in five Trustees, for the purpose of creating an Internal Improvement Fund. This act diverts the disposition of the lands and the proceeds thereof, in a manner, and for objects, wholly at variance with the grant from the General Government. For the grant recites the fact, that it issues in accordance with, and for the purposes contemplated in the act of Congress authorizing its issue. But without discussing how far, or whether in any way, this diversion of the lands will affect the corporations already acting under our State Legislation, the act contains other provisions, that in the present impoverished condition of the State, should no longer remain on our statute book.

The value of lands appropriated, the direct responsibility of the State in pledging the Internal Improvement Fund for interest on the bonds issued, and to be issued, the release of all such companies from taxation, and their employees from highway taxes, military and jury duties; the enabling act it is for all cities, towns and counties to increase taxation; the making the bonds of such cities, towns and counties a legal tender, and the compulsory obligation to receive an evidence of debt, and cancel the debt of the corporation, are some of the anomalous and oppressive features of the act, to which I call your particular attention.

STATE ARMS.

In September, 1868, in view of the public threats made by leading opponents, and the organizations of lawless bands of conspirators against the State government, I visited New York and attempted to loan sufficient armament to defend the officers of the law and maintain the authority of the government. Failing to obtain a loan, I purchased two thousand stands of arms with equipments, and twenty rounds of ammunition, on a credit of four

months, at an aggregate cost, including insurance to Jacksonville, of \$21,090, which was paid as soon as the Legislature made the appropriation in February.

On the way from Jacksonville about one half of these guns and nearly all the ammunition were rendered unfit for service or destroyed, by one of the bands of outlaws referred to, after having been thrown from the cars by persons secreted on the train. No action has been taken by the railroad company to discover the perpetrators or restore the damage, and none of the criminals have yet been brought to justice.

By an act of Congress, each Congressional District is entitled to receive from the Federal government \$1,650 per annum in arms. In August last I visited the War Office at Washington to ascertain what amount was due Florida on this account. I found that no charge existed against the State for issues since 1860, and therefore, that there was justly due on this account the sum of \$14,850.

The charge for a single musket and accoutrements I was informed by the Ordnance officer was \$20, and for breech-loaders \$26. This would entitle us to 742 muskets or 571 breech-loaders. At the rate at which I purchased in New York, however, it would give us 1,485 muskets or about 1,000 breech-loading arms. In view of this fact, and that we have already purchased, I recommend that our Representative be requested to ask Congress to refund to the State of Florida the amount paid for arms, and that the same be charged in the account at the Ordnance Office to be refunded from the annual appropriation for arms.

THE MILITIA.

The enrollment of the militia ordered by the Legislature has progressed slowly and the returns are still incomplete. I have not deemed it wise, in the peculiar condition of the popular mind, to attempt to precipitate the organization of the militia, and have withheld appointment of officers until the rolls should be completed. I shall, however, at the present session submit the names of general officers, and the Adjutant-General will proceed as rapidly as possible to perfect the organization and prepare it for service as circumstances may require.

MARTIAL LAW.

In view of the numerous murders of defenceless freedmen and

of officers of the law, and of the armed organizations which have threatened the peace of communities in various counties of the State, an urgent and repeated demand has been made upon me for the establishment of martial law in those districts.

This is a measure which should be resorted to only under circumstances of the most urgent necessity, and when the lives and property of the community cannot be otherwise secured. No arbitrary or extreme measures should be resorted to except in the last extremity. At the same time, if civil government is rendered powerless to protect life and property, and armed men usurp control, it becomes the imperative duty of the Executive to place the district under military rule. To do this effectively would involve an expenditure of not less than \$100,000 and might easily require half a million. It would retard immigration and impoverish the State.

I have, therefore, sought every other means and determined to exhaust every alternative before resorting to so grave an expedient. In the counties of Jackson, Columbia and Hamilton lawless men have at times entirely overawed the civil authorities and committed crime with temporary impunity. These men have been encouraged by the local newspaper and by the utterance of false and malicious charges against the government. Low passions and base prejudices have been appealed to in some cases to induce revenge for imaginary wrong in the past; in others, wantonness and riot, whiskey and bad passions have caused bloodshed and disorder.

I have received assurances from all these counties that these outrages shall be repressed and the criminals brought to justice. In Jackson county, where the outrages have been the most aggravated, at the term of court now just closed, indictments have been found against several of the most prominent, and if justice is meted out to these, further outbreaks may be prevented. In the other counties named the officers and law-abiding citizens still hope to surmount the difficulties. I shall, however, under the law authorizing a volunteer militia, immediately take the necessary steps to meet any further insurrectionary demonstrations, and hope to be able to render effective any measure that may be required to compel obedience to law. To enable me to do this you must make the necessary appropriation to meet the expense.

SECRET POLICE.

In consideration of the outrages upon freedmen and the often repeated threats that colored men should not hold office or sit on juries, at your first session you authorized me to employ as many persons as I deemed necessary to secure protection to life, liberty and property of the inhabitants of the State. Under this act I employed men to visit different portions of the State to privately assist the officers of the law in securing criminals and fugitives from justice, and in investigating cases of oppression and murder. I have incurred expenses under this law of a few hundred dollars for which I placed vouchers in the Comptroller's office. But as the efficiency of this service depends entirely upon the privacy with which it is conducted, since January last I have paid most of these expenses, and shall ask the appropriation at your hands.

UNITED STATES MILITARY RESERVATIONS.

In addition to the property at Chattahoochee, the occupancy of which has been obtained for a Penitentiary, the United States Government holds valuable lands and buildings, which are no longer necessary for its use, and which are unoccupied. In August last I applied in person to General Sherman, then Secretary of War, for authority to occupy the abandoned barracks and grounds at St. Augustine and Tampa, for benevolent purposes, in connection with asylums for the insane, blind, deaf and dumb, orphans, or for educational or other State purposes, as the Legislature might desire. I was informed that the law forbid the Department's transferring the same, but that they would be freely and cheerfully relinquished to the control of Congress, being no longer required for purposes of the Department.

There is also an old building at St. Augustine, formerly occupied as a United States Court House, which is now abandoned, and no longer necessary to the general government.

In view of the impoverished and destitute condition of the State, I think, upon application of the Legislature by memorial, Congress might be induced to either grant these to the State for benevolent and educational purposes, or give us the occupancy of the same until we are able to build for ourselves.

FISHERIES.

The oyster banks and fisheries of Florida are of much greater importance than is generally considered, and should receive attention at your hands. They should be a source of revenue to the State, and should be properly guarded by stringent enactments. The practice of erecting weirs and pounds at the mouths of our rivers should be immediately prohibited, as these obstructions, if permitted, will soon deprive those waters of the most valuable fish, as has been done on streams in Carolina and further north.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

By an act of Congress, Florida is entitled to ninety thousand acres of public lands, for the establishment of an agricultural college. Under the decision of the Department of the Interior, we may obtain scrip for this amount of lands, to be located anywhere on the public domain. On a personal application at the General Land Office, I was informed that, upon authority being granted by the Legislature to receive the scrip, it would immediately be issued. This scrip will sell in the market for ninety cents per acre, and yield \$81,000, which is required to be invested either in the immediate construction of the college or in interest bearing bonds for that purpose, when the work shall be undertaken. I recommend immediate action in this behalf, so that the fund may be accumulating at as early a period as possible.

DIVISION OF THE STATE.

At the last session of the Legislature a proposition was received from Alabama to open a negotiation for a cession to that State of the western portion of Florida, and I was authorized to appoint a board of commissioners to visit Montgomery to treat upon that subject. I appointed Messrs. Parman, Dyke, and Moragne, who concluded a treaty (a copy of which I herewith submit), which was submitted to the people of that portion of the State treated for in accordance with the law, and by them approved. The vote was as follows:

	For.	Agst.	Total.
Escambia county.....	486	352	788
Franklin county.....	58	26	84
Holmes county.....	72	41	113
Santa Rosa county.....	119	155	274

	For.	Agst.	Total.
Walton county.....	170	65	235
Washington county.....	190	20	210
Calhoun county.....	117	2	119
Jackson county.....	No election.		
Total.....	1,162	661	1,823

This action is, of course, only preliminary, and concludes nothing. The Constitution fixes the boundary, and to change that boundary would require more than a mere legislative act and the vote of a portion of the State. I presume no very considerable portion of the people of the State, or their Representatives, seriously entertain the idea of ceding one-fifth of our territory and population and the finest harbor on the Gulf to the jurisdiction of another State, almost without consideration.

PROVISION FOR THE DESTITUTE.

I recommend that some measures be taken at your present session for a systematic provision by the counties throughout the State for the poor. In a country where a subsistence is so easily obtained there should be none so destitute as to require public charity; but, unfortunately, there is a large class of whites as well as blacks, who, through ignorance, vagrancy, vice, or for some other cause, demand public assistance. Instead of the present loose habit of allowing them to come to the boards of supervisors and drawing supplies to be wasted or misappropriated, I recommend that each county be required to establish a home for the poor and destitute, where they can be received and cared for and subjected to proper discipline, and required to labor for support when capable. I would then cause every mendicant or applicant for public charity to be arrested, and if worthy provide them a home; if impostors, punish them. By providing a farm and suitable conveniences, the counties may in this way render the poor self-subsisting, besides doing a public charity.

COMMUTATIONS AND PARDONS.

By the Constitution, the Justices of the Supreme Court, Attorney General, and Governor are vested with authority to "remit fines and forfeitures, commute punishment, and grant pardons." No law has, as yet, been passed regulating the manner of applying for pardons, but the following is a list of such as have received clemency from the Board up to the present time:

PARDONS—1869.

NO.	NAME.	CRIME.	WHERE CONVICTED.	WHEN CONVICTED.	SENTENCE.	WHEN PAR- DONED.	TERMS.
1	Richard Tuplett.	Larceny	Jefferson co.	No record.	\$1 and imprison't co. jail 60 days	Jan. 15, '69.	Paym't fine and costs
2	C. Robinson.	Larceny	Jefferson co.	No record.	\$1 and imprison'm't co. jail 60 days	Jan. 15, '69.	Paym't fine and costs
3	Jas. Harris.	Larceny	Jefferson co.	No record.	\$1 and imprison'm't co. jail 60 days	Jan. 15, '69.	Paym't fine and costs
4	A. Smith.	Larceny	Jefferson co.	January Term, County Court.	\$1 and imprison'm't co. jail 60 days	Feb. 13, '69.	Paym't fine and costs
5	S. Israel.	Larceny	Jefferson co.	January Term, County Court.	\$1 and imprison'm't co. jail 60 days	Feb. 13, '69.	Paym't fine and costs
6	S. Tabb.	Larceny	Jefferson co.	January Term, County Court.	\$1 and imprison'm't co. jail 60 days	Feb. 13, '69.	Paym't fine and costs
7	J. W. Canada.	Writing a threat'g letter	Orange co.	Fall Term Cir. Ct. 7th Ct., '68.	State Penitentiary, one year.	Jan. 8, '69.	Full Pardon
8	Monday Jones.	Larceny	Hamilton co.	Spring Term, Cir. Ct. 3d Ct., '69.	State Penitentiary, one year.	Jan. 10, '69.	Full Pardon
9	W. Hampton.	Larceny	Columbia co.	Fall Term, Cir. Ct. 3d Ct., '68.	\$500	July 14, '69.	Full Pardon

DEATH WARRANTS—1869.

NO.	NAME.	CRIME.	UPON WHOM.	WHERE CONVICTED.	WHEN CONVICTED.	SENTENCE.	WARRANT ISSUED.	WHEN EXECUTED.
1	Turner Woods.	Murder.	Jacob Davis.	Madison co.	Spring T'm Circuit Ct., '68.	To be executed Jan. 22, '69.	June 18, '69.	July 2, '69.
2	J. W. Freeman.	Murder.	A. J. Miller.	Santa Rosa co.	Fall Term Circuit Court, '69.	To be executed pleas. Gov.	Nov. 3, '69.	Nov. 19, '69.
3	Josiah Byrd.	Murder.	Wm. Scott.	Reinando co.	Fall Term Circuit Court, '69.	To be executed pleas. Gov.	Nov. 24, '69.	Dec. 17, '69.
4	Aleck Miller.	Murder.	O'Rourke.	Nassau co.	Fall Term Circuit Court, '69.	To be executed Feb. 11, '70.	Dec. 15, '69.	Feb. 11, '70.

REPRIEVES—1869.

NO.	NAME.	CRIME.	UPON WHOM.	WHERE CONVICTED.	WHEN CONVICTED.	DATE OF REPRIVE.	TO WHAT TIME.
1	Turner Woods.	Murder.	Jacob Davis.	Madison county	Spring Term Circuit Court, 1868.	June 7, '69.	July 3, '69.
2	M. Gavin.	No record.	No record.	Wakulla county	Circuit Court	Nov. 13, '69.	Ten days from date.

REMISSION OF FINES IMPOSED—1869.

NO.	NAME.	CRIME.	WHERE CON- VICTED.	WHEN CONVICTED.	SENTENCE.	REMARKS.	WHEN REMIT- TED.	TERMS.
1	Thos. Darling.	Larceny	Jefferson Co.	No record.	Fined \$500		Jan'y 15, 1869	
2	Alfred Williams.	Larceny	Jefferson Co.	No record.	Fined \$100		Jan'y 15, 1869.	
3	Frank Ivey.	Larceny	Hamilton Co.	No record.	Fined \$500.	In Jail since Nov. 20, 1868	Jan'y 20, 1869	
4	Wm. Jenkins.	Larceny	Hamilton Co.	No record.	Fined \$500.	In Jail since Nov. 20, 1868	Jan'y 20, 1869	
5	Jacob Prosser.	Larceny	Hamilton Co.	No record.	No record.	In Jail since Nov. 20, 1868	Jan'y 20, 1869.	
6	Wm. Sanders.	Larceny	Monroe Co.	Fall term Circuit Court, '68	Fined \$150.		June 7, 1869	Upon p'te'sts
7	Alex. Wilson.	Larceny	Monroe Co.	Fall term Circuit Court, '68	Fined \$150.		June 7, 1869	Upon p'te'sts
8	Jno. J. Johnson.	Larceny	Gadsden Co.	Spring term Circuit Ct., '69	Fined \$250.		June 7, 1869	
9	Ross Parker.	No record.	Escambia Co.	Spring term Circuit Ct., '69	Fined \$100.		June 8, 1869.	
10	Balaam Malphus.	Manslaughter.	Hamilton Co.	Spring term Circuit Ct., '69	Fined \$150.	Priso'r to be det'd in prison.	Aug. 1, 1869.	

COMMUTATION OF SENTENCES—1869.

No.	NAMES.	CRIME.	WHERE CON- VICTED.	WHEN CONVICTED.	SENTENCE.	WHEN TO BE EXE- CUTED.	WHEN COM- MUTED.	TERMS.
1	Bill Morgan	Murder	Alachua Co.	Fall term Circuit Ct., 1868	To be exe'd	November 23, 1868	Jan'y 27, 1869	Imprison't for life.
2	A. McCall	Murder	Alachua Co.	Fall term Circuit Ct., 1868	To be exe'd	November 23, 1868	Jan'y 27, 1869	Imprison't for life.
3	Smart Walker.	Murder	Alachua Co.	Fall term Circuit Ct., 1868	To be exe'd	November 23, 1868	Jan'y 27, 1869	Imprison't for life.
4	Abram King.	Murder	Madison Co.	Spring term Circuit Ct., 1869	To be exe'd	June 11, 1869.	June 7, 1869	Imprison't for life.
5	Randal Reeves.	No record.	Columbia Co.	Spring term Circuit Ct., 1869.	1 yr St. pen		June 8, 1869	Im. \$10 fine and costs

SUSPENSION OF FINES.

No.	NAME.	CRIME.	WHERE CONVICTED.	WHEN CONVICTED.	DATE OF SUSPENSION.	TIME.
1	Frank Brooks.	Larceny	Jefferson County	Fall term Circuit Court, 1869	December 15, 1869.	Until further orders....
2	John Connors.	Car'ng conce'd weapons	Monroe County.	Spring term Circuit Court, 1869	December 20, 1869.	Until further orders....
3	Tony Ford.	Arson	Leon County.	Spring term Circuit Court, 1869	December 24, 1869.	Until further orders....
4	Isaac Lewis.	Larceny	Leon County.	Spring term Circuit Court, 1869	December 24, 1869.	Until further orders....
5	Moses Bland.	Larceny	Leon County.	Fall term Circuit Court, 1869	December 24, 1869.	Until further orders....

UNION BANK.

In pursuance of the law of August, 1868, authorizing the appointment of a committee of three, to inquire into the condition, liabilities, and assets of the Union Bank of Florida, and as to the liabilities of the State or of the United States for the bonds of said bank, I appointed W. J. Purman, W. H. Gleason, and J. T. Bernard to discharge that duty. Judge Bernard immediately took up the case and submitted a report, but it was subsequently withdrawn by the committee for further consideration, and was not returned. It will, undoubtedly, be submitted in time for your action at the present session, and I trust that some way may be found to dispose of this matter, so as to relieve the State and the people of further liability and inconvenience.

DIGEST AND CODE.

A law was passed in August, 1868, authorizing the Governor to employ a commission, of not exceeding three persons, learned in the law and familiar with its practice, to make a complete and accurate digest of all the laws of Florida of a general nature, not in conflict with the Constitution, and which may be thought best to retain in force, and also in connection with the Justices of the Supreme Court, to prepare a code of practice, &c.

In February last I appointed Judge A. H. Bush to prepare the digest, and Hon. Robert M. Smith the code of practice. Both works are now completed, and will be submitted at the present session. The code will require your approval to become a law. It is well prepared, and will be satisfactory to all who wish to dispense with the common law system and adopt a less difficult legal practice.

THE STATE CAPITOL.

The condition of the Capitol building and grounds is a disgrace to the State and a dishonor to republican government. The building should have a new roof immediately to save it from ruin. It should be thoroughly renovated and painted. The Assembly Hall should have a gallery and be re-furnished, and many of the rooms should be also re-furnished. United States officers claim the use of two of the rooms and pay no rent. There

is now no suitable room for the Commissioner of Immigration, nor is there room enough according to the present arrangement for the books of the State Library to be properly disposed of. I recommend that a joint committee be appointed to examine and report a proper plan for the improvement of the Capitol and grounds, and re-arrangement of the rooms, and that a law be passed forbidding the future use of the halls for travelling showmen and other purposes derogatory to the State Capitol, or the appropriation and occupancy of the rooms except for State purposes and by State officers.

DISABILITY FOR PARTICIPATION IN THE REBELLION.

The Federal Government, in restoring to the people of the South their forfeited rights, after the war, reserved from a certain class the right to hold office. This restriction was deemed necessary to the future protection of the Government, and was adopted purely as a measure of safety. The course pursued by many who have received the amnesty and protection of the Government indicates the wisdom of this precaution. But the time when such a restriction was necessary in this State has passed, though not, perhaps, in some of the other States. I recommend that Congress be asked to pass a bill relieving all citizens of this State from disability on account of participation in the rebellion, upon their filing with the Secretary of State an application for such relief.

RAILROAD POLICY.

On the 20th March last the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Fund sold the Pensacola and Georgia and the Tallahassee Railroads, under the law, on account of the Fund. Sufficient was realized to relieve the fund from further incumbrance on that account. The report of the Secretary of the Board will give the particulars.

The purchasers, as in the case of the Central Road before sold asked the necessary legislation to enable them to construct their road immediately to the Apalachicola, which was granted. A law was also passed providing direct State aid to complete our system west to Pensacola and Mobile, and south to Charlotte Harbor.

Under pretence of fraud and allegations of corruption, a bold effort was made to throw the matter into inextricable confusion, and prevent the further progress of the works. Men without means of their own sought to induce the county boards of commissioners of counties holding stock, to commence suits at the expense of the people, against the new company. A court was appealed to, and the extraordinary and unparalleled order was procured, *without notice to the owners*, and in their absence, to place the road and all its property in the hands of irresponsible parties, with a merely nominal bond.

This paralyzed the progress of the work, and defeated the purpose in calling the special session of the Legislature, viz.: the immediate completion of the road to the river.

Our Supreme Court was appealed to, and as in a previous memorable instance, found competent to protect the interests of the State and the rights of the people. The usurpation was defeated, though not in time to prevent great damages. The work is now progressing slowly to consummation. But it seems to me that some law should exist, that would render men criminally liable, who should originate such schemes of fraud and plunder.

No bonds have been issued, or asked for, under this law, and I am informed by the company that it is not their purpose to ask the issue of bonds in advance of the work, and then only under such restrictions, as will preclude the disgraceful and unfounded charges of attempted fraud upon the State.

In pursuance of the law, I appointed C. R. Alton, Esq., an engineer of experience and distinction, State Engineer in charge of the works until perfected.

The Florida Railroad Company has not signified its purpose to proceed with the construction of the road to Tampa and Charlotte Harbor, and unless it shall be found that it does so propose, I recommend that its franchise be granted to some other party, who will undertake the immediate prosecution of the work.

RAILROAD LAND GRANTS.

In this connection, I wish to call your attention to the fact that no effort appears yet to have been made in Congress, to restore to our State the grants of lands in aid of our railroads,

which were forfeited during the war. Other States have had their grants restored, and my information, based upon statements of a member of the Committee on Public Lands in Congress, is that we have only to introduce the proposition, to receive the sanction of that body, as was done at the last session in the case of Alabama. I presented in behalf of Florida a memorial on this subject to the Senate at the last session, a copy of which is herewith submitted, but no action was had that I am advised of.

FEDERAL RELATIONS.

The relations of the re-organized States of the South have been placed upon a much more secure and sound basis within the last few months. The purpose has been again and finally affirmed by Congress and the administration, that the guarantee by the Constitution of a republican form of government to all the States shall be maintained, if necessary, by federal force.

The act of bad faith of a neighboring State, in denying rights which they had sworn to secure, has received, at the hands of the Government, appropriate rebuke, which affords to our newly enfranchised citizens an earnest of future protection and security. So far Florida has, in all its departments, kept its faith inviolate, and the equal rights of its citizens are generally conceded by all classes. I have received, very recently, practical demonstration of the purpose of the Federal Government to afford us all necessary aid in the enforcement of the laws.

In conclusion, allow me to assure you of my earnest desire to co-operate with the representatives of the people in every measure having for its object the prosperity of the State. It is unnecessary for me to admonish you to economy in expenditure. All have a common interest in relieving the people of taxation, and the condition of the State is such as to call upon all to unite in one purpose to extricate it from its embarrassment, and secure efficiency in the administration of the government. Invoking for your deliberations the blessings and guidance of the Most High, I invite your advice, counsel and co-operation in behalf of the interests of the State and people.

HARRISON REED.

The joint meeting then adjourned and the members of the Senate repaired to the Senate chamber.

Mr. Henderson presented the following Resolution :

Resolved, That three hundred copies of the Governor's message and the accompanying reports of the Treasurer and Comptroller be immediately printed for the use of the Senate, and that the sergeant-at-arms be required to place 12 copies on the desk of the presiding officer and each Senator as soon as they are printed.

On motion of Mr. Smith the Senate adjourned till 10 A. M. to-morrow.

THURSDAY, January 6th, 1870—10 A. M.

The Senate convened in conformity to adjournment.

The Lieutenant-Governor in the chair.

Journal of yesterday read and approved.

Roll being called, the following Senators answered to their names:

Messrs. Atkins, Crawford, Ginn, Henderson, Hillyer, Krimming, Meacham, McCaskill, Pearce, Purman, Smith, Smithson, Vaughan, Walls, Weeks and Wentworth—16.

Mr. Walls presented the following resolution:

WHEREAS, The bill passed at the last session of the Legislature of the State of Florida, entitled "An Act to perfect the Public Works of the State," has been changed in some of its most essential features after it was passed upon by this Legislature; AND WHEREAS, Various rumors of fraud and corruption have been circulated in connection with this bill; therefore be it

Resolved, That a committee of seven, four from the Assembly and three from the Senate, be appointed to investigate the matter, report fully and thus vindicate the honor and integrity of the Legislature, and that the said committee have power to send for persons and papers;

Which was read the first time, on motion of Mr. Walls the second time, and on motion of Mr. McCaskill the resolution was made a joint resolution, and referred to a committee of five, viz., three from the Assembly and two from the Senate.

Which, on motion of Mr. Smith, was amended to appoint a committee of four from the Assembly and three from the Senate, and that the committee have power to send for persons and papers.

Resolution No. 2:

Was read first, second and third times and passed by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Atkins, Crawford, Cruse, Ginn, Henderson, Hillyer, Katzenberg, Kendrick, Krimming, Meacham, McCaskill, Pearce, Purman, Smith, Simpson, Underwood, Vaughan, Walls, Weeks, and Wentworth—20.

Nays—None.

The following Senators were appointed on the part of the Senate:

Messrs. Walls, Kendrick, and Purman were appointed on said committee.

Mr. Krimming presented the following Memorial:

Memorial to the Congress of the United States, praying for the re-opening and re-establishing the Mail Route from New Troy in Lafayette county to Clear Water Harbor in Hillsboro' county, Florida, via Cedar Keys by water, once a week or as may suit contractor, the distance of three hundred miles:

The people of the State of Florida represented in Senate and Assembly, Would respectfully request our Senators and Representatives in the Congress of the United States, to use their best exertions to get the route re-established. The Secretary of State is hereby instructed to forward a copy of this Memorial to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress;

Which was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Smith made the following motion:

Moved that the sergeant-at-arms be directed to procure one dozen extra chairs, to be placed inside the bar of the Senate;

Which was adopted.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION.

Be it Resolved by the Senate, the Assembly concurring, that a joint committee consisting of three members of the Senate and four of the Assembly, be appointed to constitute a committee on Appropriations, and to whom all matters of appropriations shall be referred.

Presented by Mr. Wentworth, which was read the first time.

Rules suspended and read the second time.

Mr. Wentworth gave notice that he will at some future day introduce a bill to incorporate the Tampa R. R. Company.

On motion of Mr. Smith the Senate adjourned to 4 P. M. to-day.

FOUR O'CLOCK, P. M.

The Senate convened in pursuance to adjournment.

The Lieutenant-Governor in the chair.

A quorum present.

The chair announced the following standing committees: